

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.
EVENING DEVOTION.

How sweet are the hours at the close of day,
When the sky is clad in the blue of May,
And the sun's last beam on the mountains' height,
Sits lingering to look on the shades of night:
When the busy hum of the world is still,
And the bleating flocks on the dewy hill,
And the lowing herds in the vale below,
By the side of the pure stream's murmuring flow,
And the birds in the bowers—while the soft
wind blows,
Are asleep on the bosom of sweet repose.

When the fair full moon, with a smile of love,
Looks down on the earth from her sphere above,
And the stars burn bright as they smoothly glide
In their shining barks on the azure tide;
And seem, as we gaze through the twilight dim,
Like a host of the glittering seraphim.
When God-like Nature has put away
Her glorious veil of the solar ray,
And stands revealed to our wondering eyes,
And we look on her awful mysteries!

Yes, those are sweet hours—most lovely to me;
My heart beats so lightly—my thoughts are so free;
My soul bursts forth from her earthly dome,
And catches a glance of her last bright home.
I love—O I love then to walk abroad
To wonder and gaze on the works of God—
And join in the hymn of delightful praise,
All nature expresses in silent lays!

How sweet is the breath of the evening air,
How soft are the dews that are falling there,
How fit for devotion the closing day,
How delightful at evening in secret to pray.
Rutland, June, 1836. A.

EXTRACTS

From the nineteenth annual report of the state of the asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason.

The Managers of Friends' Asylum being desirous of spreading a more general knowledge of the superior accommodations it possesses for the care and cure of the insane, have, in conformity with the directions of the contributors at their late annual meeting, prepared for publication the following account of the institution:

The Asylum is situated in a healthy and retired neighborhood, about six miles north-east from Philadelphia, and one mile west from Frankford, on a farm of sixty-two acres, about one-fourth of which is woodland. The buildings consist of a centre, sixty feet square, three stories high, with basement, having two wings each two stories high, and twenty-four feet wide, connected with lodges at each end three stories high, presenting a whole front of three hundred and twenty feet, all of stone, and covered with slate. The patients' rooms are commodious, and well ventilated and warmed by means of heated air. The lodges are used for the separate confinement of the violent and noisy maniacs, and are so constructed as effectually to prevent the other patients from hearing or being disturbed by the noise.

Those patients who are so far convalescent as to be allowed the privilege, have access to the parlor, the Managers' room, the principal halls, gardens and grounds of the institution.

It has been found very difficult to adopt any uniform system of employment adapted to the different conditions of our patients; they are generally unwilling to engage in out-door labor, which is on all accounts the best. The Managers, however, under an entire conviction of the great benefits which result from constant exercise in the open air, endeavor to promote useful occupation among them—Such of the male patients who, from habit and health, are equal to the task, assist the farmer and gardener in their various occupations; the female patients are employed in sewing, knitting, quilting, and other branches of housewifery.

To attract and fix the attention of all disinclined to useful occupation, considerable effort has been made; for this purpose, the introduction of animated objects being deemed beneficial, lambs, poultry, English rabbits, pigeons, &c. have been placed in the patients' yards with good effect; and for such as may be detained within doors by the weather or ill health, materials for drawing and writing, books, popular periodicals with engravings, and a variety of articles have been provided calculated to interest and please them.

A circular rail-way of about four hundred feet circumference, located on the lawn in front of the building, has been constructed, with a car for two persons, to be propelled by themselves, affording at once amusement and exercise to those engaged, and occupying the attention of other patients.

Upon the morning and afternoon of each day when the weather is suitable, a carriage is in readiness to take those patients designated by the physicians through the pleasant rides of the vicinity.

With a view further to promote the comfort of the afflicted, objects of their care, the Managers have directed the appointment of an officer of each sex, whose peculiar duty it shall be to strive usefully and agreeably to occupy the time and attention of the respective patients, in such manner as may be most conducive to the good of each individual—at the same time to seek and to cherish every returning ray of reason.

On the evening of the first day of the week, the patients, both male and female, (with the exception of those precluded by ill health, or necessity of seclusion,) are collected together in their respective day-rooms, where a portion of the Holy Scriptures is read to them. It is seldom that any interruptions take place; on the contrary, the silence and the quiet that reigns around is often remarkable.

The course of treatment pursued is one of mild and gentle, yet firm restraint.—Towards every description of cases, whether the disease be of long or more recent duration, or whether the symptoms are mild or severe, the most soothing and gentle treatment is uniformly extended; the Superintendent and Matron, with the Resident and Visiting Physicians, and Assistants, are thus enabled, in general, to obtain the confidence, and to secure a degree of discipline amongst those under their care, the accomplishment of which, by such means, is considered an object of primary importance; an opportunity is thus afforded for minute investigation of the peculiar character of each case, showing the medical remedies necessary to be employed as well as pointing out those essential moral auxiliaries, which sympathetic feeling, and an attentive observation of mental disorders, are calculated to suggest; steadily pursuing this course of management, it is gratifying to remark that the number of restorations during the past year has considerably exceeded that of any former period—a result which they believe is mainly owing to the additional facilities afforded for the employment, recreation and amusement of the patients.

The great facility of travelling throughout the United States removes the principal objection which formerly existed to sending insane patients to a considerable distance from home. The Managers, desirous of extending more widely the benefits of the institution over which they preside, would urge this consideration upon the attention of those whose connexions or friends may unhappily be afflicted with this affecting malady. The terms of board, it is believed, are as low as at any similar Institution in this country, varying according to the nature of the case and the circumstances of the patient. The Asylum continues under the superintendence of John C. Redmond and wife, whose services continue to be satisfactory to the Managers—and the Medical department is entrusted to well qualified Physicians, one of whom resides in the house. Every department of the Institution is inspected weekly by a Committee of the Managers, and experience proves it to be of great importance that patients should be placed under care in the early stages of the disease, as by far the larger number of recent cases are restored or very much improved.

From the Physician's report it will appear that the whole number of patients under care during the year has been one hundred and eight—showing an increase in the number of admissions of 20 over the preceding year.

By the Treasurer's report a balance of \$313.78 remained in his hands on the 1st inst. The sum which has accrued from the board of patients is \$10,459.80. From contributions and donations \$512.50, including a legacy of \$500 from our late friend Francis Wisely, deceased. The whole amount of expenditures for all purposes is \$10,683.58—\$1,000 of the loan having been paid off—leaving the debt of the institution \$11,100. In thus laying before the contributors the present improved condition of the Asylum, to whom its continued prosperity must be an object of deep interest, the Managers cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that the Asylum will not be deemed placed on a sure foundation until disencumbered of debt, and with its regular receipts fully defraying all its expenditures.

The produce of the Farm is as follows: 35 loads Hay, 500 bushels Potatoes, 190 bushels Corn, 158 bushels Wheat, 107 bushels Oats, 30 bushels Onions, 160 bushels Turnips, 30 bushels Ruta Baga, 90 bushels Parsnips, and 8 hogs weighing 1779 lbs.

The privilege of admission into the Asylum is not now as formerly confined to those in membership or profession with the Society of Friends—the Contributors having at their annual meeting in 1834, authorized the admission of those not in connexion with the Society.

From the Annual Report of the Physician to the Asylum, for the year 1835—6.

FIRST CLASS.
Patients whose disease was under three months duration, from the first attack, 10
Restored, 5
Much improved, 3
Improved, 1
Died, 1—10
Two or three reported as much improved, were removed by their friends when nearly well, and entirely recovered soon after.

SECOND CLASS.
Patients whose disease was over three months duration, and within twelve, 15
Restored, 8
Much improved, 2
Improved, 2
Stationary, 2
Died, 1—15
Of the fifteen, three were laboring under a second attack.

THIRD CLASS.
Patients whose disease was of more than twelve months standing, and within two years, 7
Restored, 2
Much improved, 1
Improved, 1
Stationary, 2
Died, 1—7

FOURTH CLASS.
Patients whose disease was of more than two years standing, 76
Restored, 20
Much improved, 4
Improved, 3
Stationary, 44
Died, 5—76

It will be observed that the proportion of those cured at the institution within the past year, considerably exceeds that of any

former year. This is mainly attributed to the increased remedial means, which, in accordance with the improvements of the age have been introduced in the Asylum.

Of all the disorders to which the human frame is liable, that which is termed Insanity, although most interesting, on account of its deranging the operations of the mind, and involving the exercise of the reason, has been strangely neglected. Instead of regarding it, as it really is, strictly a morbid state of some of the physical organs, and the deranged manifestations of mind merely the symptoms of that state, it has been too common to look upon it as an unintelligible malady of the immortal existence itself; and the unhappy lunatic has been left, with a simple provision for his animal wants or comforts, a victim to the idle and ignorant belief that his disease was inmedicable, and must be left to the healing virtue of time, and a straight-jacket. Happily for the afflicted inmates of the Asylum, a disposition has ever been manifested by those to whom its management has been intrusted, to place within their reach, as far as the resources of the institution will admit, most of the remedies which experience has proved best calculated to remove or mitigate their pitiable condition. During the past year much pains have been taken to increase the facilities for the proper moral treatment of the patients, and there can be no doubt, that the large proportion of cures among those who had been for years, suffering in an almost hopeless state of insanity, is to be greatly ascribed to the increased number of means which have been supplied, to be used under the direction of those qualified to prescribe them. When contemplating the powerful influence exercised by the physical organization over the mental operations, as exhibited in the raving delirium of a person laboring under acute inflammation of the brain; and the direct and speedy effect produced upon the mind by remedies addressed immediately to the diseased organ; we can form some tolerably correct judgment of the reciprocal reaction of the mental upon the material part, and cannot but be convinced, that amusement, employment, or whatever is calculated to soothe or divert the intellectual excitement, are as much proper and legitimate prescriptions, as the use of calomel, opium, or the lancet; and every conscientious Physician, in treating those depending for restoration to health upon his skill, will feel the absence of the one, as much as he would the loss of the others. The great benefit which has resulted from the improvements made within the past year, gives reason to believe that no effort will be spared still further to increase the resources of the Asylum in the means best calculated to remove or relieve the awful malady with which its patients are afflicted.

Eight deaths have occurred in the Asylum during the past year, being about 7-4ths per cent. All of these but two were patients brought to the institution during the year, after they had been long suffering under their various diseases and been subjected to active medical treatment. Nos. 385 and 407 had been residents at the Asylum for a considerable length of time, they were both in the seventy-first year of their age, the former died instantaneously of Apoplexy, the latter died of Gastritis after a protracted sickness. Nos. 421 and 471 died of Inflammation of the Brain after a few days' residence in the Asylum. No. 398 died of Paralysis aged 38 years. No. 457 died of Mania a Potu aged 63. No. 448 died of Tumor in the Brain aged 34. No. 454 died of Inflammation of the Brain and Gastritis combined, aged 45 years.

Of the forty-six patients now in the Asylum, fifteen have been afflicted with insanity upwards of twenty years, sixteen upwards of ten years, seven upwards of five years, two between one and two years, and one rather less than one year. Three of them are above seventy years of age, six between sixty and seventy, fourteen between fifty and sixty, twelve between forty and fifty, six between thirty and forty, and five below thirty.

The most of the old patients who have been long residents in the institution, with the exception of that affection of the brain which prevents the right exercise of reason, enjoy uninterrupted health throughout the year, and are generally comfortable and contented. There are a few whose disease is periodical, and who, except when suffering under an attack, are capable of performing many duties about the establishment, and thus rendering their residence there both useful and more agreeable; to these, the quiet, and regulated discipline of the house, insure the rational enjoyment of their mental powers, during a much larger portion of their time than they could possibly realize if exposed to the usual cares and excitement of domestic life.

It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of that portion of our fellow creatures who may be afflicted with diseases depriving them of the use of their reason, that those who have the charge of them, should be fully aware, that the surest and most expeditious plan which can be pursued, to restore them to health, and the enjoyment of their rational faculties, is to place them, as soon as practicable in some institution, prepared for the proper treatment of such cases, where an uninterrupted course can be pursued, calculated, as far as human means can effect it, to remove the causes of their disease, and bring them back to a condition in which they can again enter into the enjoyment of life, and engage in its various duties. Experience has so fully established the truth of this, that it cannot be too urgently advised, that no time should be unnecessarily lost; for the probability of a cure being effected is greatly increased by promptly

subjecting the patient to proper restraint and medical treatment.

CHARLES EVANS, M. D.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 1st, 1836.
To the Managers of the Asylum.

From the Liberator.
NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

It is again our delightful privilege to congratulate the cause of down-trodden humanity upon another mighty gathering of its boldest and firmest friends in this city, during the past week. Of all the Anti-Slavery Conventions which have been held in Boston, this has been the most protracted, the most numerous, the most interesting, and probably the most important—thus demonstrating the steady and rapid growth of abolitionism throughout New-England, its uncompromising character, and its lofty intensity of spirit, in despite of all hidden machinations, all mobocratic assaults, all legislative denunciations, and all ecclesiastical censures.

THE CALL. The call to the Convention was very hastily sent out, at a late hour, to a few towns in each of the New-England States; yet the number of signatures appended to it exceeded THREE THOUSAND! It is doubted, whether a Convention, for any other purpose, has ever been invited to assemble by such an array of numbers, of moral worth, and of sterling patriotism. The list of names is now widely before the public, and all may know by examining it, something of the character of those who are battling against a bloody despotism, that the literary of speech may remain untrembled, that a free press may still be the palladium of our rights, and that all the oppressed in our land may go free.

THE DELEGATES. About five hundred delegates were in attendance, from every State in New-England, constituting a portion of the benevolent, moral and religious elite of the land. Wherever they are personally known, they are recognized as the pioneers in every good cause—as the best friends of peace, of temperance, of moral reform, and of the gospel of Jesus Christ. In Convention, they were moved by one mighty pulsation—their hearts were indeed one, large and exhaustless as the ocean, and overflowing with sympathy and love.

THE PROCEEDINGS. Of the proceedings of the Convention, we can give this week only a naked statement; but a full report will be published, both in the Liberator and in pamphlet form, without delay. Suffice it to say, they were characterized by distinguished ability, by a deep and increasing interest to the close of a three days' session, by the absence of disturbance from without, by unanimity within, by fearlessness and freedom of speech, by the power of love and a sound mind, by the strongest abhorrence of slavery and prejudice, and by some of the most touching exhibitions of the human soul.

Heavy loads.—Gettysburg, (Pa.) May 23. Two teams of Mr John Taughinbaugh, of this county, drew from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a few days ago, the astonishing weight of ninety hundred in each wagon!

SHEEP'S PELTS.
CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by
E. R. MASON, & Co.
Leicester, April, 1836.

NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE
BOOKS,
FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION have for sale, at their Depository, 47 Cornhill, Boston,

a large and valuable assortment of new and interesting BOOKS for Sabbath School Libraries.

Sabbath-Schools wishing to enlarge their Libraries will do well to call, before supplying elsewhere, and examine the books, as they will find them of a pure, useful and attractive character.

The following are specimens, viz.

The Baptism, or the Little Inquirer; Bequest, by the author of Boardman's Life; Stow's Baptist Mission to India; Sutton's Orissa Mission; Helou's pilgrimage to Jerusalem; Hindoo Foundling Girl, by Rev. A. Sutton; Memoir of Mrs Sutton; do. Rev. G. D. Boardman; do. Roger Williams; do. Rev. Wm. Staughton; do. Mrs Malcom; do. Mrs Judson; do. Harriet Dow, by Rev. B. Stow; do. Chloe Spear; Wayland's Moral Science, abridged; the Friends; Cox's Female Scrip. Biography, 2 vols; do. Life of Melancthon; S. S. Treasury, Vol. 8; Memoir of Harlan Page; Museum; Gilbert Douglass; Life of Peter; Omar; the Orphan; Olive Smith; Mother's Tribute; Life of Elijah; Beloved Disciple; Temperance Tales, vols 1 & 2; Lollards; Dead Bird; Creation; Jewish Babe; Tales of Intemperance; Inquirer's Guide; Philips' Works, 8 vols; Abbott's Fireside Series; Dick's works; Young Infield; Pastor's Daughter, James Jackson; Todd's Lectures to Children; Lectures to Children on Last Hours of Christ; Book for S. S. Teacher; Youth's Own Book; Esther; Sinful Laugh; First Man; Selina Pugh; Morning Walk; Susan Brooker; Wm. Green; The Cloud; Father's Stories; Lost Tongue; Ride on Calf; Little Henry and Bearer; World's Displayed; Orphan Boy and Casket; Infant's Library, parts 1 and 2, 24 vols, at 12 1/2 cents; Story of Sampson; Village Boys, &c. &c.

QUESTION BOOKS.

Sabbath School Lessons; Hague's Guide to Conversation on the New-Testament; Lincoln's S. S. Class Book; do. Questions; Lloyd's Bible Catechism; Watts' 1st and

2d Catechism; Baldwin's Catechism; Union Questions; Bible Class Book, Nos. 2 and 3.

The Depository is supplied with a large assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, and Miscellaneous Books, which they can sell at the lowest market price.

All the Baptist Sabbath Schools in New-England, and the Middle States, it is hoped, will furnish themselves with books from the Depository of the Massachusetts Baptist S. S. Union. By sending an order for any amount of Books, with a catalogue of those already in the Library, and the money accompanying, schools can be supplied with a new and choice selection.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TREASURY may be obtained at the Depository. It is a Baptist work, and the only work of the kind in the United States. Will not every Baptist Sabbath School in the United States order more or less copies? The terms are fifty cents in advance for one year, or nine copies for four dollars.

CALEB B. SHUTE, Agent,
47 Cornhill, Boston.

N. B.—C. B. SHUTE is agent for the Christian Review, Mother's Monthly Journal, Moral Reformer, and Baptist Triennial Register for 1836. Orders may be made for any number of copies, which will be speedily answered, provided payment be made upon the reception of the order.

To Sabbath Schools and Churches in New England.

The Sabbath Schools and Churches in New-England will please keep in mind that the Depository of the Mass. Baptist S. S. Union will soon become the property of the New-England S. S. Union; so that the advantages derivable from it will be shared by the several New-England States. They wish them, therefore, to direct their attention to that Depository. [31, copsw.]

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS.
PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal.—Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 32. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the U. States." The New-York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.
Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of this Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss

Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie. The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.
In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c., exhibiting the situation, &c., of rivers, mountains, lakes, the sea board, and improvements, as displayed in canals, roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of the valuable journal, viz. Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)
WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements, may be.

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G. K. & L. keep a general assortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, Science and Theology. Also Stationary, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

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THE CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY; or the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God, by the Rev. Henry Fergus; revised, enlarged and adapted to Paxton's illustrations, with Notes, selected and original, biographical notices, and a vocabulary of scientific terms, by the Rev. Chas. Henry Alden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies. New work.

FIRST LESSON IN INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. Adapted to the use of Schools. By Rev. Silas Blaisdale.

BALBI'S GEOGRAPHY. The subscribers invite the attention of Teachers to a work just published by them, entitled An Abridgment of Universal Geography, Modern and Ancient, chiefly compiled from the Abregé de Géographie of Adrien Balbi. By T. G. Bradford, accompanied by a splendid Atlas, and illustrated by Engravings.

THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, combining the Analytic and Synthetic Methods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explained in a perspicuous and familiar manner; containing, also, practical systems of Mensuration, Gauging, Geometry, and Book-keeping, forming a complete Mechanical Arithmetic, designed for Schools and Academies in the United States. By Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., Preceptor of Bradford Academy. New work.

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G. K. & L.—have constantly on hand an assortment of all School Books, in general use, which they can furnish in any quantities to Traders, on the lowest terms. 29—3m.